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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.75.

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May 4, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 83 61

May 4, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 78 73

7644 日四十月三

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917.

五拜禮 號四月五英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE OFFENSIVE RENEWED.

A NEW BRITISH THRUST.

A NUMBER OF STRONG POSITIONS CAPTURED.

London, May 3.
A French official message states:—The artillery on both sides has been particularly active to the north-west of Rheims and in Champagne.
A well-conducted local operation gained us ground to the west of Mont Cornillet. The day was quiet everywhere else.
As a reprisal for the enemy bombing of Chalons and Epervay, five French machines last night bombed Treves, causing a violent conflagration.

The Damage to the Hindenburg Line.

London, May 3.
Though the infantry is comparatively inactive on the Western front, this does not mean any suspension of the task of killing Germans. On the contrary, the British artillery is thundering ceaselessly day and night over the Douai plain, giving the enemy no rest.

The results of the recent offensive may be summed up by stating that a considerable part of the Hindenburg Line is in British possession and that another section is endangered. The British have captured the Hindenburg Line between Arras and Croisilles, they hold nine thousand yards of the old German positions to the north of the Scarpe, and by an attack on the Arras Lens front they have turned the Hindenburg Line between Arras and Quenast, thus creating a situation full of strategic possibilities.

Meanwhile, the breach effected on the German front in the Moronvillers region in Champagne seriously menaces the formidable positions at Berry and Nogent L'Abbesse, overlooking Rheims.

Heavy Fighting on the British Front.

London, May 3.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Heavy fighting is taking place on the whole front from the Hindenburg Line southwards of Senesee River to the Acheville-Vimy road.
We are progressing and have already captured a number of strong positions.

How the Thrust Began.

London, May 3.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing under to-day's date, states:—The new British thrust was made just before dawn. It is not permissible to discuss the scheme of attack. Suffice it to say that its objectives were several important points, the capture of which would improve our line, and, incidentally, such operations as may suit the strategic idea by involving very heavy enemy losses. Anyhow, we naturally want the most complete mastery of all dominating positions from which our artillery can effectively devastate the fresh troops which the German Command continues to throw into the defence.

As usual, the infantry assault was preceded by a tornado of fire from weapons of all calibres between the 15-inch howitzer and Stokes' trench mortar. The creeping barrage worked with chronometrical precision as the order to "Go" snapped forth simultaneously down miles of trenches, and crouching figures soared and formed regular waves behind the crawling wall of palpitating crimson thunder. Then came the deadly rattle of machine-guns and the ear-stabbing crashes of bursting bombs as the infantry reached the enemy parapets, followed by wild confusion as the men got to grips in the trenches. The results of the attack are not at present known.

I hear that the Germans counter-attacked near Fayville and Looe, and were repulsed.

French Captures.

London, May 3.
A French communique states:—There have been artillery activity and patrol encounters throughout the region of Chemin des Dames.

We repulsed enemy raids on the wood to the west of Mont Cornillet and on the heights east of Mont Haut, where we captured an isolated post which was still holding out, making prisoner of the garrison of nine officers and 310 men.

Detachments penetrated enemy trenches in Avocourt wood, on the left bank of the Meuse.

There were patrol encounters on the right bank of the Meuse in the direction of Damclap and Bezonvaux.

There was intermittent cannonade on some points of the front, notably in the sector of St. Mihiel.

For German Consumption.

London, May 3.
A German official wireless message states:—A new English attack on a wide front commenced after recent artillery firing on both banks of the Scarpe. The enemy lost eight aeroplanes and one balloon. There has been great artillery firing between Vaux Aillon and Crouanne, along the Aisne-Marne canal, and on the heights to the north of P. 1000.

THE SECRET SESSION.

London, May 3.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bivar Law announced that there would be a secret session on May 10. The vote of credit would be taken on the 9th. He could not say when a statement on Ireland would be made.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

London, May 3.
The Daily Telegraph states that Sir Edward Carson has no intention of resigning in consequence of criticisms of his past political career.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Question of Constitutional Reform.

London, May 3.
The statement issued by the Colonial Secretary regarding the work of the Imperial War Conference—the first part of which appears in our earlier telegrams—continues:—The Conference welcomed the increase in the number of Trade Commissioners and recommends the Governments concerned to co-operate in assisting the service, especially for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade. It records the view that the 1907 Imperial Conference resolution should be modified to permit of the full representation of India at all future Imperial Conferences, and that the assent of the various Governments should be obtained thereto. It prays that the King will constitute by Royal Charter an Imperial War Graves Commission on the lines proposed by the Prince of Wales to the Prime Minister. The Conference records its deepest appreciation of the French Government's generosity in allotting in perpetuity the land where our men are buried, and urges that similar arrangements should be made in the peace terms by all the Allied, enemy and neutral Governments, in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, Africa and elsewhere.

The Conference is of the opinion that the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to deal with during the war, and should be discussed by a special Imperial Conference immediately after the war. The Conference records that such adjustment, while thoroughly preserving all the existing powers of self-government and the complete control of domestic affairs, should be based on the full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and that India, as an important portion thereof, should recognise her own right and that of the Dominions to an adequate voice in foreign policy. Foreign relations should provide an effective arrangement for continuous consultation on all important matters of common Imperial interest and for such concerted action founded on consultation as the several Governments might determine.

The Conference recognises the importance of securing uniformity of Empire policy and action with regard to naturalisation, and commends the proposals submitted by the Home Office to the Overseas Governments. It recommends that steps be taken without delay for the establishment in London of an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, on which the whole Empire should be represented, whose duties should include advising as to how mineral resources may be developed and made available to meet the Empire's requirements. In view of the war experience, the Conference draws attention to the importance of developing an adequate capacity of production of naval and military material, munitions and supplies in all the important parts of the Empire, including the countries bordering on the Pacific and Indian Oceans, where such facilities do not at present exist. It affirms the importance of close co-operation between India, the Dominions and the United Kingdom with this object.

The Conference urges that the present system of double income taxation within the Empire be taken in hand immediately after the war, and that the law shall be amended regarding the present unsatisfactory position. In view of the war experience, the Conference records that the safety of the Empire and the necessary development of its component parts require prompt and attentive consideration and concerted action with regard, firstly, to the production of adequate food supply and arrangements for transportation when and where required, under any conditions reasonably to be anticipated; secondly, the control of the natural resources within the Empire, especially those of an essential character for a necessary national purpose, whether in peace or war; and, thirdly, the economical utilisation of such natural resources through manufacturing processes carried on within the Empire. It commends the various Governments concerned to consider the enactment of legislation in that direction.

The Conference, after expressing the view that the time has arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial resources, especially in making the Empire independent of other countries in respect to food supplies, raw materials and essential industries, favours, firstly, the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of the Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce/manufactures of other parts of the Empire; and secondly, arrangements whereby intending emigrants from the United Kingdom may be induced to settle in countries under the British flag. The Conference, having examined the memorandum on the position of Indians in the self-governing Dominions, presented by the Indian representatives, accepts the principle of reciprocity of treatment, and recommends the memorandum to the favourable consideration of the Governments concerned.

The Overseas members of the Conference conclude by appreciatively acknowledging the services of Mr. Walter Long in connection with the Conference, the courtesies of the Government, and the generous hospitality of the people of the United Kingdom.

An Address to the King.

London, May 3.
The members of the Imperial War Conference have presented an Address to His Majesty the King at Windsor. After expressing their loyalty to the Throne and to the person of the King, the Address says it has been the members' privilege to share deliberations with a view to securing the victorious conclusion of the conflict. Further, they had considered steps to secure that the fruits of victory shall not be lost by unpreparedness after the war, thus preventing an unscrupulous enemy from repeating his outrages upon the liberties of civilisation. The Address concludes:—"We are returning home inspired by the magnificent efforts of all classes of His Majesty's subjects throughout the world, confident that the trials and sacrifices borne in common will draw still closer the bonds of Imperial unity and co-operation."

The Address is signed by Mr. Walter Long and all the members of the Conference.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

His Majesty's Reply.

London, May 3.
According to the Press Bureau, His Majesty the King, replying to the Address from the members of the Imperial War Conference, says:—"Your deliberations will have a lasting advantage not only in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion but will ensure that we shall be prepared for the peace tasks of organisation of the resources of the Empire with a view to rendering it self-sustaining, and in strengthening its ties and knitting all parts of the Dominions." His Majesty expresses satisfaction at the fact that Indian representatives had participated in the deliberations, and expresses the opinion that the consequent personal intercourse will create the growth of a spirit of larger sympathy and understanding between India and the Dominions. "The gathering," he says, "has been a giant stride on the road of progress and Imperial development, and has assured that this will be steadily developed. I deeply regret the unavoidable absence of the Australian representatives, but that great Dominion stands second to none in its determination to assist in the present conflict. I trust that all the Dominions and India will be represented at the next Conference."

"In the midst of the present terrible struggle, the magnificent contributions in men, munitions and money made by all parts of the Empire have been a source of the greatest pride to me. Vast armies have been raised in the Dominions and have taken or are taking the field side by side with those of the United Kingdom to fight a common foe in the cause of justice and those free institutions which are the very keystone of the Empire. It is fitting that I should here specially refer to the magnificent gifts of money made towards the expenses of the war by the Government, the Princes and the peoples of India. The Queen and myself recall the happiest recollections of our visit to the Dominions, and look forward to the day when some of our children will in their turn have the opportunity of acquiring a similar priceless experience by such visits. I rejoice at the prospect of better means of communication which will more effectively link up the various portions of the Empire, and I trust in days to come to see an ever-increasing exchange of visits and personal intercourse between the Mother Country and the Dominions, for does not the sympathy of common brotherhood help to form the surest foundations upon which the State can rest? The cause of the Empire lies not in its greatness and strength alone, but in the several contributions that each of its diverse parts, with varying circumstances and conditions, makes to the general stock of knowledge and progress. I thank you for coming here personally to present the Address. May God bless and protect you all, and grant you a safe return home on the conclusion of your labours."

SUBMARINISM.

Lord Curzon's Views.

London, May 3.
Lord Curzon, addressing the Primrose League at Caxton Hall, said he did not think that submarinism would so diminish our shipping as to affect the ultimate issue of the war. The Cabinet's calculation had allowed for a wastage of shipping greater than had hitherto occurred.

Lord Curzon stated that the situation in Russia was still not without anxiety. Referring to the increasing strain on Germany, he said it (?) might come to pass in the near future, though at present it was not to be foreseen.

Interesting Admissions.

London, May 3.
In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chiozza Money admitted a ship containing fifteen hundred tons of foodstuffs had been ordered to proceed to another port, and had been sunk en route thereto; and that a similar incident had happened six weeks previously, when a cargo of two thousand five hundred tons was lost. The Shipping Controller was giving his serious attention to the matter.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WAR.

German Ex-Minister to Brazil Detained.

London, May 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that the Foreign Minister, Senhor Moeller, has resigned.
The Government has ordered the detention of the ex-German Minister, Herr Pauli, owing to information having been received that the Brazilian Minister in Germany has been detained.

Germany to Salute Argentine Flag.

London, May 3.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires, Germany has apologised for the sinking of the Protegido and has offered compensation. She has also promised that a German squadron shall salute the Argentine flag at the first opportunity.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY AN ISLAND.

London, May 3.
A Russian official wireless message states:—We repulsed an attack on a height ten miles south-west of Oone, and defeated Turkish attempts to advance south-west of Gumishkane. We occupied an island on the Dnial River to the north of Khanykin. Russian hydroplane squadrons destructively bombed Mahmudia, on the Danube.

BRITISH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

London, May 3.
The Admiralty announces that the British transport Arendis, carrying troops, was torpedoed in the Eastern Mediterranean on April 15. The vessel sank in five minutes and 270 are missing. It is presumed they are drowned.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

PARLIAMENTARY APPOINTMENT.

London, May 3.
The Honourable Frederick Guest, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, is replacing the Honourable Neil Primrose in that office.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 3.
Silver is quoted at 37.78, the tone of the market being steady.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 23, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., states:—

Detail.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 6th May, to the morning of Sunday, the 13th May, "A" Coy. H.K.V.R.

Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland. Next for duty, H.K.V.C.

Parades.

Monday, 7th instant.—Signalling Section:—"A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Tuesday, 8th instant.—Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. "A" and "B" Coys. and recruits on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai-koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 9th instant, nil.
Thursday, 10th instant.—Signalling Section:—"A" and "B" Coys. at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 11th instant.—"A" and "B" Coys. and recruits on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai-koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Saturday, 12th instant.—Machine Gun Section will carry out Field Firing at Kowloon City Range. Fall in at Murray Pier 1.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Notice.

From 1st May to 15th November, caps are not to be worn after 7 a.m. or before 5 p.m. Helmets, or topees, should invariably be worn between these hours. Topees will be worn at all parades from this date.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Chung Ling S. Co. at Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Hongkong Elscoria Co's. Meeting: noon.
Civil Service Lawn Bowls season opens.
Lawn Tennis League season opens.
Exhibition football match (R. E. v. Rast) at Happy Valley; 5 p.m.
Chung Ling S. Co. at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, May 4.
Indo-Chinese Club: New Club Meeting: 8 p.m.

NOTICES.

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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. Ho FAN, a Chinese graduate
studied in literature, has been a teacher
of Chinese in various schools and is now
teaching in the Chinese College for the
Chinese in Hongkong.
He has a good method of teaching Chinese
to non-Chinese students, and is prepared
to give a first rate certificate as a Chinese
teacher.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
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SHIPPING NEWS.

The T.K.K. Bayo Maru.
The T.K.K. steamer Bayo Maru,
which is now lying in Nagasaki,
has been sold to British owners,
the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Com-
pany, the Nagasaki Press believes.
The Bayo Maru is a tank steamer
of 5,238 tons gross register and was
built for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha
by Messrs. Armstrong, Whit-
worth, of Newcastle, England,
in 1908, at which time the Japan-
ese company expected to run its
San Francisco liners with oil fuel.
Of late she has been under charter
to the Standard Oil Company.
Messrs. Dodwell & Co. are acting
as agents in effecting the transfer
of the vessel, which will be re-
named the Delphinula.

Blacklisted.
The Hashimoto Steamship Co.'s
s.s. Shigisan Maru and several
other vessels were caught in con-
veying cargoes belonging to
enemy nationals while under
foreign charter and were black-
listed by the British Government.
The question whether the Com-
pany's ocean-going steamers
would be denied the supply of
bunker coals at ports under
British dominion, was thus raised
to be one of serious interest not
only to the Company but to the
Japanese shipping circles at
large. Later on, the Company's
steamers gave proof of better
conduct by strictly conforming to
all the directions given by the
British authorities concerned and
undergoing the prescribed exami-
nation at Gibraltar. The Com-
pany's vessels have been deleted
from the Black List and the Com-
pany's s.s. Kirishima Maru, Shi-
gisan Maru and Taisan Maru are
all navigating in South African
waters and the Mediterranean,
hampered by no bunkering dis-
ability. There are now no Japan-
ese ships on the British Black
List.—*Manchuria Daily News*,
China Coast Gazette.

Mr. H. O. Tollefsen, second
officer, Kiangwo, has gone acting
chief officer, Changwo. Mr. H. T.
S. Fellow, chief officer, Changwo,
has gone chief officer, Tungwo.
Mr. G. H. Sowden, acting chief
officer, Tungwo, has resigned.
Mr. E. H. Kirwan has been ap-
pointed second officer, Loongwo.
Mr. B. Stephen, second officer,
Loongwo, has gone acting
chief officer, Kiangwo. Mr. E. S.
Sheppard, chief officer, Kiangwo,
is deceased. Mr. A. Nielsen, chief
officer, Kiangwo, has gone chief
officer, Haen. Mr. J. M. Johan-
nessen, chief officer, Haen, has
gone acting master, Kwangchi.
Captain C. M. Smith, of the
Kwangchi, is on leave. Mr. N.
Donald, chief officer, Kwangchi,
is on leave. Mr. K. M. Evenden,
chief officer, Irene, has gone chief
officer, Kwangchi. Mr. L. Grobe,
second officer, Irene, has gone
acting chief officer, same ship.
Mr. E. Hanford, second officer,
Kwangchi, has gone second offi-
cer, Irene. Mr. W. A. Dean has
been appointed second officer,
Kwangchi. Mr. K. A. Korner,
second officer, Hainan, is on
leave. Mr. T. Lawrie has been
appointed second officer, Hainan.
Mr. G. K. O. John-
son, chief officer, Hangchow,
has gone chief officer, Poyang. Mr.
J. W. Goodrich, chief officer, Poyang,
has gone chief officer, Shengking.
Mr. J. Mathias, chief officer,
Shengking, is on leave. Mr. J. J.
McLeavy, from reserve, has gone
chief officer, Kiukiang. Mr. G. P.
McAdam, chief officer, Kiukiang,
is on reserve. Mr. P. A. Watson,
chief officer, Shaoching, has
gone chief officer, Poyang. Mr.
J. A. Campbell, chief officer,
Poyang, has gone on special duty.
Mr. T. A. Lupton, from reserve,
has gone second officer, Sanning.
Mr. E. Ratti, second officer, San-
ning, has resigned. Mr. D. Lupton,
chief officer, Changchow, has
resigned. Mr. F. H. Lacks,
superintending chief officer,
Fatahan, has gone chief officer,
Changchow. Mr. P. A. Howgo-
go, chief officer, Siagan, is on
reserve. Mr. J. Edwards, second
officer, Singan, has gone chief
officer, same ship. Mr. G. B.
Sowden has been appointed
wharfinger, O. N. Wang
wharves. Mr. E. Ratti has been
appointed godown superintendent.
L.C.O. Co., Tientsin.—Shipping
and Engineering.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

For the second time within the space of a week, the Theatre Royal has been the scene of a public meeting attended by representative men of the Colony animated by the single desire that popular opinion shall count more in Hongkong in the future than it has in the past. The gathering held a week ago was called on a specific issue, and it spoke its mind in terms of no ambiguity concerning what was the burning question of the hour. Necessarily, it was an occasion which appealed to one's stronger feelings. Last night's meeting, however, was of rather a different character. It was convened for the purpose of bringing into being a popular body which is to interest itself in all matters of local importance, in which it is right that ratepayers should have a deciding voice, and whose essential aim is to secure a much-needed reform in the Constitution of the Colony. There was no question of appealing to the sentimental leanings of those present: it was a quietly-determined assembly of serious-minded business men, many of whom represent large interests in the Colony, and the unanimous decision to bring the Constitutional Reform Association into being was the calculated, sober and considered resolve of these men. In that sense, the gathering possessed an even larger significance than the meeting held a week previously, the more so when one considers the necessarily wide scope of the activities which will engage the attention of the newly-formed body.

Both on the point of the necessity for inaugurating such an Association as has just been formed, and on the wisdom of establishing it now, the speeches of Messrs. Holyoak and Pollock cover all that needs be said at the moment. We commend their utterances to every Britisher in the Colony, at the same time appealing to all eligible persons to identify themselves with the movement. The time for talking and grumbling is past. The moment for action has arrived. It is a duty lying on every Britisher to come forward and show his practical sympathy with the reform movement locally. Those who do not do so will be open to the deserved reproach that they have no interest in the Colony and no wish to make Hongkong in every way a better place in which to live. Locally there are a thousand and one abuses which cry aloud for remedying. By joining the Association, and by availing themselves of the services of its officials on the governing body of the Colony, the public will, in course of time, be able to demand that its views shall be respected. We have no secured representative government yet, but by yesterday's meeting we are nearer to it than we have ever been before. The measure of our success in this direction will depend on the extent of the public support which the Association receives. Constitutional reform is the ultimate aim and object of the newly-created body, but before that is attained there is a huge field of activity in which the Association can find work for its hands, and now is the time for Hongkong to speak. As a result of the war, we must look for sweeping reforms throughout the whole of the British possessions. Constitutionally, the Empire will be into the melting-pot. Hongkong is a part—and a not unimportant part—of that Empire. We must tune ourselves to the spirit of the times. On the highest authority we have it that we can never go back again to things as they were. A new era has dawned. Last night's meeting showed in an unmistakable manner that Hongkong is conscious of the fact.

In the past, popular opinion in Hongkong has been consistently ignored; on occasions it has been deliberately opposed in the Legislative Council. As Mr. Pollock so aptly put it, when the East goes forth, the Official vote there operates as automatically as though a penny had been dropped into the slot. The time for that sort of thing has gone. It reflects a spirit which is wholly out of joint with the times. Both speakers last evening were able to testify from personal experience to the utterly disheartening task which confronts an official member of the Legislative Council in seeking to remedy particular grievances, or in endeavouring to get the Official members to see questions from his standpoint. And one of the best features of last night's gathering, apart from the fact that there was not a discordant note expressed throughout the proceedings, was the entire sympathy shown towards the men who have had good reason to know what Official obduracy means. We believe, with the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, that there is a better day ahead for Hongkong. It is the duty of every Britisher to help in hastening its arrival.

Reunion.

We have read with great interest the account, of the recent address on Reunion by the Bishop of Victoria. The subject is a fascinating one. It is also a very knotty one, and His Lordship must be said to have handled it with great tact and moderation. In a mixed community like that of Hongkong he was bound to know beforehand that the number of persons ready to accept exactly his views on the matter would probably be less than the number of those who would disagree with him on many points. The discussion among those professing Christianity is, needless to say, one of the strongest controversial weapons in the hands of pagans, Mohammedans, Jews and agnostics. A page of Whittaker—expunged many years since—used to give us a most remarkable list of the various Protestant bodies (we believe the number was in the neighbourhood of three hundred), including every conceivable sect, from the Holy Rollers to the Believers in the Divine Inspiration of Joanna Southcott, and from the Mormons to the Swedenborgians. Inasmuch as every one of these claims to base itself on the Holy Scriptures, the position is necessarily a little puzzling to (say) the educated Buddhist or Mohammedan. Since they are all, either directly or indirectly, offshoots of the Established Church it is a little difficult to understand why that body has not, in the past, devoted its energies to bringing them back to its fold, rather than to so much idle coquetting with the more or less corrupt Eastern Church—a Church, by the way, which produced the notorious Rasputin. It seems to us that the position which, by implication, Dr. Lynder assumes, is a far more logical one than that of the school of which the late Bishop Creighton may be regarded as the originator, and which, in spite of repeated courteous rebuffs from the Greek ecclesiastics, still seems to persist in its efforts to attain a recognition of Anglican Orders from those gentlemen.

The Kowloon Latrine.

The letter from Mr. Goldring which we published yesterday would seem to justify our returning to the question of the Kowloon latrine in the matter of the new latrine, which was discussed in this column on Wednesday. Mr. Goldring will assuredly have the full sympathy of our readers, who will doubtless feel that he has been very badly "left" by the people whose grievance he did his utmost to ventilate. Through their action the Government makes a very big and very obvious score, for it was willing to suspend work on the obnoxious construction; was willing to hear what the objectors had to say—and, behold, they had nothing to say! The Government, having done its best to meet the objectors, has now decided to proceed with the work in question, and surely no one can complain, for apparently the good folk of Kowloon are quite content to have the neighbourhood defiled by this ridiculous erection. It would be interesting to know how their conversion was effected.

"We Owe It To Our Fighters."

"We owe it to our fighters," says Mr. A. G. Hales in an article which we reprinted yesterday from *John Bull*, "to protect them from traitors and from spies." We do; and what is the Home Government going to do about it? There are twenty-five thousand enemy subjects at large in Britain, according to Mr. Hales. Surely it is time that such a matter was again threshed out in Parliament. Of these twenty-five thousand, we are safe in saying that at least a hundred are men of quite exceptional ability in the direction of inventiveness and espionage. Who are the people, at home who are so keen to see these dear creatures remain at liberty? Why cannot such Haulers be arrested for high treason? But for the German at large, the Balwark, the Princess Irene—say, and the Hampshire—might still be silent, and Kitchener would be with us still. What do our men in the trenches, and our other poor fellows in captivity in Germany, think of the Government's policy?

DAY BY DAY.

THIS EXPECTATION MAKES A BLESSING DEAR: HEAVEN WERE NOT HEAVEN IF WE KNEW WHAT IT WERE.—Sir John Suckling.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 96th anniversary of Napoleon's death, and the 91st birthday of the ex-Empress Eugenie.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was \$2.413/16d.

Mr. Maurice Bandman.

Mr. Maurice Bandman, director of the Bandman theatrical company, is at present on a visit to the Colony. He was last in Hongkong some five years ago.

Chung Ling Soo.

The theatre-going public is reminded that the great Chung Ling Soo commences his season at the Theatre Royal to-night. Some wonderful illusions are promised.

A False Report.

The report made to the Police on April 28 by a coolie that he was robbed of \$2,000 whilst in Ko Shing Street, now proves to be entirely false, and was made for the purpose of covering an opium swindle.

Housebreaking at Quarry Bay.

A report has been made to the Police by Mr. Templeton, the Assistant Manager of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, that the dining room of his house, at Cornhill, Quarry Bay, was broken into and \$200 in money stolen.

To-morrow's Football.

Attention is called to the fact that to-morrow at 5 p.m. the postponed football match between the R. E. and the Rest of the League will take place at Happy Valley. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak is to present the shield and medals.

War Savings Association.

We are requested to state that all monies which members or new members desire to subscribe to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the investment to be made this week must be paid in by to-morrow, at noon, when the investments for April and the first week in May will close.

Restrictions on Telegrams.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company announces that, commencing on 4th instant, a censorship will be established in the United States and all telegrams exchanged therewith will be at sender's risk. The present eight Authorized Codes will continue to be usable in such telegrams. The use of code addresses registered in the United States before January 1 last will alone be allowed there. All other addresses used should be sufficiently full.

PIECE-WORK.**An Interesting Magisterial Decision.**

A rather interesting decision was given by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in a case in which Madame Flint, dressmaker and milliner, summoned two tailors for refusing to complete dresses which they had been given to do as piece-workers. The men were summoned under the Employers and Servants Ordinance, and the question had arisen in the previous hearing as to whether piece-work was a contract within the meaning of the Ordinance.

Madame Flint was represented by Mr. F. O. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens).

His Worship, in giving his decision, referred to a case heard in 1903 in which Messrs. Powell prosecuted a master tailor, that case being dismissed. He now held that men employed to do a certain job had no right to leave that job uncompleted, and ought to be convicted and punished. He fined the men \$10 each and ordered them to pay \$10 each in costs.

FOR THE FRONT.**Presentations to Portuguese Volunteers.**

There was a big gathering of Hongkong Portuguese at the Lusitano Club last night, to bid farewell to three Portuguese—Messrs. O. Pereira, F. Marques and N. Maher, who have offered their services to the British Government, and will leave the Colony for service at the Front. As a token of respect and regard the three men were presented with purses containing each about £25, and these were presented by Mr. E. V. M. Sousa, Portuguese Consul.

Mr. A. F. B. Silva Netto, President of the Lusitano Club, presided and said they had met to tender to the men going to the Front their expressions of best wishes, good-luck and god-speed. He was glad to say that the money presented to them was collected in about two days. The men had taken a very bold step in offering their services and were displaying great courage. They would no doubt uphold the traditions and glory of the name of Portugal.

The Portuguese Consul said that all the three men were esteemed by the Portuguese community and had volunteered their services, not under the flag of Portugal, but under that of Portugal's oldest ally, in the great war which was being waged in Europe. The flag they were going to fight under was the symbol of justice, liberty and morality. At this moment there were some 40,000 Portuguese troops fighting in France; some of them had paid the supreme sacrifice, but the others still kept on fighting side by side with their British and French comrades. These three volunteers should be proud they were going to take part in this glorious work of showing that might could not overcome right, in company with such glorious warriors as their Allies. It did not matter that they were not fighting under the Portuguese colours; they were fighting under a flag which was almost as dear as that of Portugal. Other Hongkong Portuguese had gone to fight, and one at least had lost his life. He knew he was voicing the feelings of all present when he said that they were proud of these young men.—(Applause).

Other addresses were given, and the Portuguese Band rendered selections of music, while refreshments were also provided.

A CANCELLED WEDDING.**Fee for Shaving the Bride's Face.**

The Posing Judge, and a large number of solicitors were convulsed in the Summary Court this morning while Mr. Agassiz and Mr. Johnson were outlining the claim in an action for \$227.50.

It appears that the defendant (a Chinese) entered into a contract with plaintiff for the marriage of her daughter to plaintiff on April 12, 1917, and plaintiff on consideration paid her \$210. The wedding, for some reason or other, did not come off and plaintiff claims the money he handed to defendant, and the money he spent on pork, wine, candles, fish, two dollars to the bride's sister, a further dollar paid to the same person for shaving the bride's face, and the fee paid to a fortune-teller for fixing a lucky day for the wedding.

Mr. Johnson, who appeared for the defendant, said that he would like to know what the sumshaw to the bride's sister was for.

His Lordship fixed a day for hearing, and remarked that it should prove a very amusing case.

Property Sale.

The sale took place at Mr. G. P. Lammer's sales room this afternoon, of Island Lot No. 45, situated at Queen's Road Central and Pottinger Street. The lease has a term of fourteen years to run. The lot was sold to Mr. Lo Wing for the sum of \$30,000.

M. DUFALT'S FAREWELL.**Glowing Tribute at Last Night's Concert.**

The audience at the City Hall last night, on the occasion of M. Paul Dufault's last concert, was very large and appreciative. All three artists rendered beautiful selections in accomplished style and were recalled many times. M. Dufault repeated several items which had figured in his previous programmes, by special request. During a lull in the programme, an unusual tribute was paid to the artists by Mr. E. Sutherland, who, rising from the audience, made his way to the stage, and said he had been asked by several members of the musical community of Hongkong to express to the performers their thanks and appreciation for their attendance here. All would agree that not for many years, if ever, had they enjoyed hearing artists of such high quality. They all were fully aware that travelling in the present days was attended by grave dangers, and he did not think they should allow M. Dufault and the other members of the company to leave the Colony without a few words of appreciation. He would like to take that opportunity of publicly thanking M. Dufault for his generous assistance at the concert given in honour of a nameless regiment which left the Colony on a nameless date. He (the speaker) could only say that the whole-hearted manner in which he entered into the proceedings aroused the greatest enthusiasm amongst those who were responsible for the entertainment. His singing of the *Marseillaise* was received in a manner which stirred everyone present. And possibly they might have an opportunity of hearing the same number that evening. At the end of the speech, a long outburst of applause followed, and the successful concert was brought to a close by the singing of the *Marseillaise* by M. Dufault, and God Save the King by the audience.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE COMMERCIAL INSTINCT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,

The men of old, if truth were really told, Long fore the birth of science brought to light Fresh means and methods how to make wrong right, Were men of brains as well as courage bold. In one, the arts of commerce, war, were rolled, And both were carried on with power and might, With pen of quill and sabre barnished bright; For the same hand could pen or weapon hold.

These latter days breed men of cloth and ease Who live for pleasure, yet they fill their purse With profit, e'en though they lack the brains. They think it would their consciences appease, These giants of this latter day commerce. To banish Huns; then they could snatch their gains. Yours etc., NEMO.

Hongkong, May 2, 1917.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Following are the teams to represent the K. O. O. in the matches to-morrow—

Division 1.—K. O. O. (A) v. University (A), on the latter's ground.—S. E. Green and E. Abraham; W. Kay and L. Forster; O. R. Chunnut and J. V. Bragg. Division 11.—K. O. O. (B) v. University (B), on the former's ground.—O. W. Jeffries and O. O. Stark; C. Stapleton and J. B. Balfour; J. W. Christian and R. H. Jewsbury.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Why a soldier wheeling a perambulator with a baby in it should cause a crowd to collect and rear with laughter is a riddle for the higher type of intelligence. But in the Strand the other day, says an exchange, a crowd gazed with almost unconscious amusement at a sturdy Acso pushing a pram, without a smile on his face. A woman walking close by, unobtrusively translated her anxious expression when she said that the child was here, and the soldier had paid her for: "a shovin' of it." The baby was enjoying the fun, and when, opposite the Law Courts, about 20 Acso's "mounted guard," the crowd grew so thick that the inevitable policeman strode across with Riot Act written large on his countenance. This Acso is well known for his stunts. One of his comrades told me that he nearly caused a fatal accident recently. Our Overseas laddie tried the old dodge of solemnly staring at a particular point in the sky. Others followed, and the power of suggestion caused every head to be craned towards a low-lying cloud. There was even a suggestion of Zeppelin from one obsessed individual. There was a stoppage of traffic; two buses were side-by-side, full on top. The little conductorette, gazing with the rest, stumbled with the sudden jerk and nearly toppled over. The cause of the trouble was discredit as he saw what might easily have been a tragedy turned to comedy, and everybody looking shyly at the other as the culprit.

Sir Edward Carson (First Lord of the Admiralty) tells a story concerning his son, which shows how little respect "the young idea" has for practical honours. It was not long after Sir Edward had relinquished the important post of Solicitor-General, and he was addressing an audience on the methods for examining the candidates for the service. "I had a boy," said Sir Edward, "who went through that ordeal. I waited outside until it was over. When my son came out I asked him what had been said to him. 'A lot of rot,' he replied. 'They asked me if my father was the Solicitor-General, and when I said that he was, they wanted to know why I wasn't following in his footsteps. I replied that, perhaps, after I had failed at this job I would take it up.'"

Wild boars, of which two fine young specimens from a French forest near the fighting line recently reached the Zoological Gardens, London, once abounded among the primeval forests of the British Isles and furnished a favourite sport in the days before fox and pheasant reigned supreme. In the time of the Plantagenets they were plentiful in the woodlands around London. James I. hunted them in 1617 near Windsor, and down to 1683 wild swine still had their haunts in the more secluded parts of England. The presence of these animals in the woods and marshes that surrounded Oxford during the Middle Ages seems proved by the famous boar's head procession at Queen's College, which commemorates every Christmas the fabled feat of a scholar of that foundation, who coolly choked a charging wild boar with a volume of Aristotle's philosophy.

One hears so little about Austria's real rulers nowadays that a little glimpse of them given in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is quite interesting. The two guardian angels of the young Emperor are, apparently, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst (if you can imagine an angel with such a name) and Count Berchtold. "They are united," we are told, "in their political ideas; free from all prejudice and narrowness of mental horizon. They are Europeans and not merely Austrians; are without prejudice against Hungary; they have a clear understanding of what is necessary for the existence of the Monarchy, and believe in the close union with the German Empire, incited against the many various forms of German propaganda, and both against, honest men." Prince Hohenlohe has been associated with a few drops of democratic oil—he was for a long time known as the "Red Count."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SINKING OF THE GENA.

First Vessel Torpedoed by Seaplane.

London, May 3.

The sinking of the British steamer Gena is the first occasion on which a ship has been torpedoed by a seaplane. There is much curiosity as to how the torpedo was fired. An unofficial account from Aldeburgh indicates that the seaplane was on the surface of the water.

It appears that the Gena, a vessel of 2,784 tons, was attacked by two seaplanes—one on each side. She fired at and damaged one, but the other, which was practically on the water, managed to sink her. The wrecked seaplane was towed to land and the pilot and observer made prisoner. One was wounded and taken to hospital. The Gena's crew of twenty-seven has been landed.

INSURANCE OF ALLIED CARGOES.

London, May 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says a Government Bill has been introduced in Congress under which the United States will reinsure the cargoes of Allied ships, while the Allies will reinsure the cargoes of American ships. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 sterling will be asked for, including the insurance of the lives of crews of American merchantmen.

GERMANY FROM WITHIN.

The Reichstag and America's Entry.

London, May 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Reichstag has reopened.

The President, referring to the entry of the United States into the war, said President Wilson's profession of friendship for the German people will not impress the latter, who will fight for Kaiserdom with their hearts' blood.

Socialists Arrested.

London, May 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says it is reported that many Socialists have been arrested in Germany during the last few days. The Socialist organ *Volksrecht* publishes extracts from seditious German manifestos urging a general strike.

BANQUET TO GENERAL SMUTS.

London, May 3.

A Committee of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons has arranged a banquet to General Smuts, to be held in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on the 15th inst. Viscount French will preside, and every member of the two Houses has been invited.

INCREASING ENEMY DESERTIONS.

London, May 3.

Speaking at Caxton Hall, Lord Curzon drew attention to the fact that there was no military front on which the enemy was not at present retreating. We were daily learning of increasing enemy desertions, surrenders and the breaking down of discipline.

Speaking of compulsory rationing, Lord Curzon said that this was necessary, but that there was not the slightest cause for panic or real alarm.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN EUROPE.

London, May 3.

As further evidence of the food shortage in Europe, Norway is preparing to introduce rationing, while Sweden has prohibited the export of various foodstuffs, including pork, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables and other provisions.

CHILE AND GERMANY.

London, May 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says it is reported from Berlin that the Chilean Minister has announced a rupture of relations between Chile and Germany, and has requested his passports.

POLICE RESERVISTS.

Does the Law Provide for Their Punishment?

Lengthy arguments as to whether a Police Reservist can be punished by Ordinance for breaches of discipline were heard by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when the case in which a Chinese Police Reservist, who was sentenced by his Worship, on Tuesday, to seven days' hard labour, came up for re-hearing, on the application of Mr. Leo D'Almada. Mr. D'Almada on Tuesday, after the sentence had been passed, referred his Worship to a Proclamation issued in September, 1915, contending that this Proclamation applied only to members of the Police Reserve who had joined by that day. His Worship decided to hear arguments on the point.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared to represent Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), who was suffering from a throat affection, and Mr. D'Almada asked whether Mr. Jenkin was appearing at D.S.P. or as counsel.

Mr. Potter said that Mr. Jenkin was present as an officer of the force.

Mr. D'Almada said that Mr. Jenkin had no right to appear except as a law officer.

A short discussion ensued on this point. Mr. D'Almada eventually remarking that he had no objection to Mr. Potter being present as *amicus curiae*, and helping them with his arguments.

His Worship indicated that he was with Mr. D'Almada so far in his argument, and wanted to hear the other side.

Mr. Potter then went on to review the Ordinances and Proclamation governing the Police Reserve Force, contending that it was fallacious to argue that the Proclamation of September, 1915, only applied to people who were then members. A Proclamation was the same as a statute and was in force until repealed, being applicable to members of the force, past present and future. By the Proclamation, part of the Peace Preservation Ordinance was made applicable to members as they enrolled and would be applied until the Proclamation was cancelled. It had never been cancelled, and was so still in force. He had never heard it argued before that a Proclamation only applied to the date on which it was issued. If that were meant, then the word "present" would have been inserted. The Proclamation, in effect, said that Police Reservists were given certain protections, and made liable to certain penalties

under the Peace Preservation Ordinance. If that applied to only the then members, they would, in effect, be striking off seventy-five per cent. of their Ordinances. The Trading with the Enemy Ordinance did not apply to residents in the Colony at the time of its passing only, but to all residents that had come in since, and it was the same with the Proclamation. It was not the intention of the Legislature to make it so confined. It was realised that the special police should be given certain protection and made liable to certain penalties, and it could never be argued that only the members then belonging to the force had those protections and that all the others did not. When a man joined the force, he signed a form making him subject to the provisions of the Special Police Ordinance, 1914, with all its rules and regulations, and the Proclamation, which made the members liable to Section 5 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, was, in law, a part of the Special Police Ordinance. He thought it was most clear that the Proclamation gave his Worship power to pass the sentence he had.

Mr. D'Almada made a lengthy reply, questioning the intention of the Legislature and also the effect of the Proclamation. At the time the Ordinance was passed, there was not a single member of the Police Reserve, for it was only contemplated to form one. When the time came to enrol men, they came under the Ordinance, but not before. Later the Proclamation was issued so that the members of the Force would be given the protection of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, but he did not think that the penalties were ever intended to apply. He went on to quote the exact words, and argued that penalties were not intended. The Court, he said, had no right to read into a Proclamation what was not expressly stated, and that was why he argued that the provisions of the Peace Preservation Ordinance only applied to those members who had joined the Police Reserve at the time of the Proclamation. He thought it was clear that the Legislature never intended to make a man who was voluntarily serving the Crown subject to the same penalties as a man who was called upon to serve in the interests of peace, and refused. There was no intention to punish him in the severe manner the defendant was to have been punished. There was not one single man in the Police Reserve who was serving under compulsion, and he was certain that there was no intention to provide such severe penalties. The men at the helm of the Force were left to keep order. The Hon. C. S. P. had the power to deduct \$25 from a regular policeman's pay, and in the Metropolitan Force the man was first taken before the Chief and then, if necessary, before a Magistrate. In the Police Reserve, a man was publicly summoned. He asked his Worship to discharge the man because there was no power to punish him in the way sought to.

Mr. Potter replied, and said that if Mr. D'Almada's arguments held good, then half the force was absolutely worthless. He thought that it was clearly intended to make the Police Reserve subject to disciplinary measures.

His Worship indicated that he wanted time to consider the various points raised, and it was decided that his decision would be given on Tuesday afternoon at 4.15.

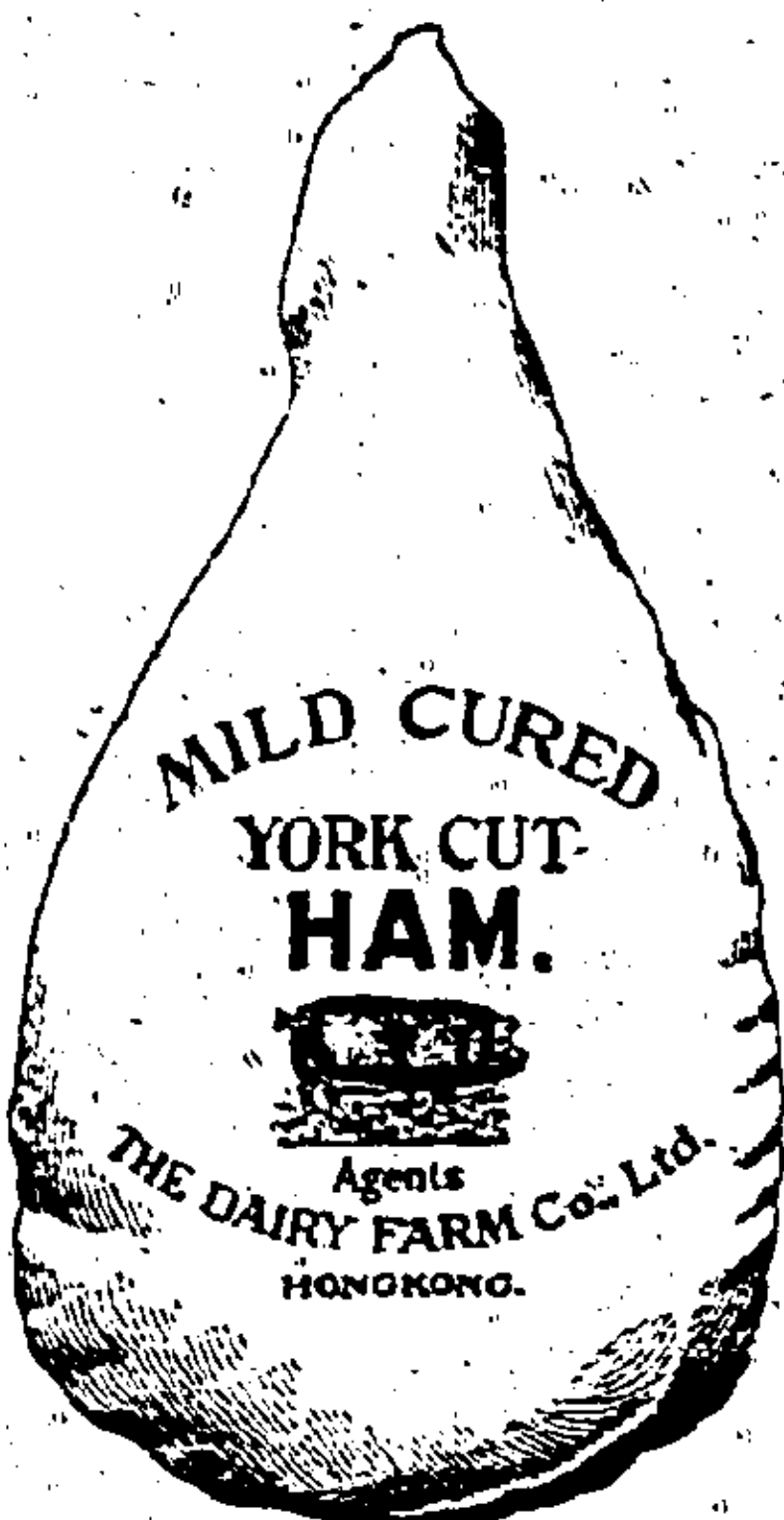
The defendant was again released on bail, as before.

Arrived Home.

A cable has been received stating that Miss Bakewell and Miss Storr, of the local staff of the Church Missionary Society, have arrived safely in England, having travelled home via Canada.

Introducing the Soufflet Male. Katherine Clements, priestess of the White Rose Spiritualist Church, at 1947, Broadway told a Magistrate recently that males had souls, however refractory they might be. The Magistrate said he doubted it, and held her in \$5000 bail for good behaviour for six months on a charge of fortune-telling, lodged against her by Detective Isabella Goodwin.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY
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BEST
IN
THE
COLONY.

SHIP'S OFFICER'S DEATH.

Inquest at the Magistracy.

At the Magistracy, this afternoon, Mr. J. R. Wood, held an enquiry into circumstances surrounding the death of James Boyd Johnston, a ship's officer, who died at the King Edward Hotel, on April 7, from self-inflicted injuries.

Dr. McFarlane said that he made a post mortem examination of the deceased's body. There was a cut across the right wrist and four cuts across the left wrist, as well as eleven cuts, skin deep only, on the chest. There were approximately 23 cuts across the neck. The internal organs were much diseased, and death, in his opinion, was due to hemorrhage.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, said he made an analysis of the deceased's stomach and its contents. He found 31 grains of opium, which might prove serious if no treatment were given. The opium might have been the result of chloroform, as traces of that drug were found also.

Mr. J. Witbell, manager of the King Edward Hotel, said he saw the deceased when the latter arrived the day before his death. On the morning of the 8th, the room boy said he could not get any answer. Witness went up to the room and after knocking for some time he forced the door open. Deceased was lying on his back on the floor. There were pools of blood at each side of him, and his head was under the couch. There was a large number of wounds on the arms, neck and body. He was quite dead, the body being quite cold. The blade of a safety razor was lying on the floor two or three feet away from the body. The police and Dr. Allan were not filed.

Sergeant Shannon said deceased was dead when he arrived. Deceased was late Chief Officer of the Yai Shing.

A verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned.

TO END THE WAR.

Mr. Noel Buxton Discloses Terms Germany Would Have Accepted.

Speaking at a meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, to discuss America and the war settlement and the proposals of the League to Enforce Peace, Mr. Noel Buxton mentioned the terms which he stated he had been informed by the "highest authority" in America it would have been possible to get from Germany a few months ago.

These terms included the complete abandonment without exception of Germany's claims to retain the land she had conquered, including the restoration of Serbia, the evacuation of the corridor to the East, and the guarantee of access to the sea to Serbia, the acquisition by Italy of the Trentino, and, above all, the absolute restoration of the territory and sovereignty of Belgium. Germany would have retained no right whatever in Antwerp, but would have given Belgium an indemnity for her losses.

In regard to France not only the restoration of her territory but a large part of French Lorraine and in particular the fortress of Metz would have been ceded. Russia would have secured the use of the Straits by international control which America would be prepared to guarantee.

These terms, in the opinion of the highest authorities in America, were perfectly possible, said Mr. Buxton, provided the Allies did not want to humiliate Germany by total exclusion from the Colonial world or by discriminating against her in their colonies. Even more favourable terms would be available in a short time. If such terms were obtainable they ought to be secured at the earliest possible moment.

JUST ONE AFTER DINNER

will prevent that uncomfortable heavy feeling and aid digestion. Two taken at bed-time dispel Constipation as gently as nature next morning.

PINKETTES

our Bilestones, Sick Headaches, Liverishness, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath. Of all chemists, or post free for 80 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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WANTED.—STENOGRAPHER desires position. Reply to "P" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

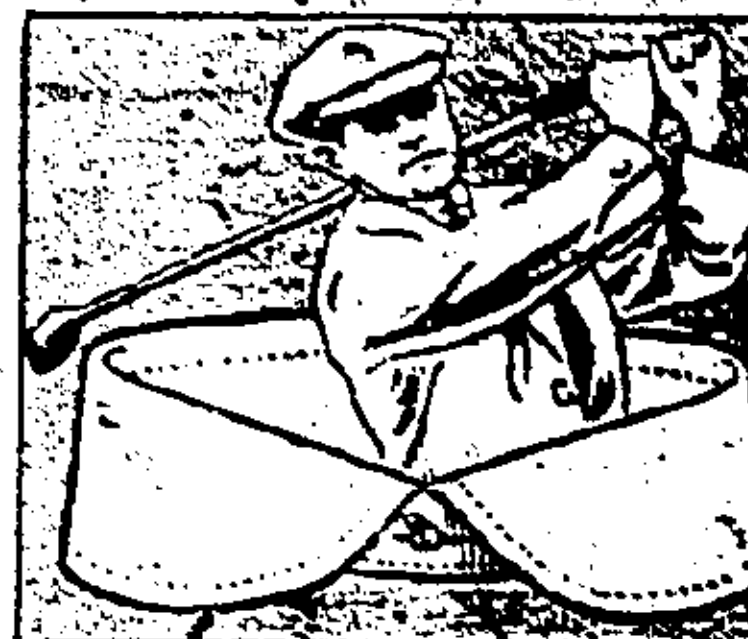
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FRONT 1 inch.
BACK 1 1/2 inch.

The Collar that is comfortable on the hottest day. The band is exceptionally low in front allowing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the Collar does not lose any of its "Dressy" appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt.

40 cts. each. 6 for \$2.25



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Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

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SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK
OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS.

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KNITTED NECKWEAR etc.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	(WED., 9th May, at noon.
OCUTTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon, BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shioai T. 12,500	(FRI., 8th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000	(WEDNESDAY, 16th May.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Kamo Maru Capt. Inada T. 16,000	(THURS., 17th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 21,000	(MON., 21st May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	(FRI., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	14th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	14th July.
1st class to London G\$348. (271.10.0), return G\$459. (1212). to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.		
* For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu. Special Rates given to NAVY & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, & STUDENTS. The World's Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may travel by railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.		
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.		
VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.		
Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anjo Maru	18,500 - 13 knots	11th Sept.
For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to T. DAICO, Agent. KING'S BUILDINGS.		

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan	20th May.	S.S. Bintang	12th July.
Tjisondari	11th June.		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
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Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
TIENSIN	Kueichow	6th May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	6th May at d'light.
HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI	Kahong	7th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	8th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Teau	9th May at noon.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijlapij	...	8th May	14th May	KOBE
Tijpanas	...	23rd May	28th May	SHANGHAI
Tijlwoong	...	31st May	6th June	KOBE
Tijlaroom	...	7th June	13th June	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	4th May, at noon.
Haifan	A. E. Hodgins	11th May, at noon.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Laisang	Sat., 5th May at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 5th May at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Tues., 8th May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues., 8th May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 10th May at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HONGKONG LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "hai hai," sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for "Yantai" and "Yantai" via Shanghai.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 215.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

American Steel.—Just at present, the amount of steel tonnage entered for our own preparations cannot be estimated, but there is no doubt that a great deal of business has been put through. In many cases rolling has been started at once. The question is sometimes asked, how high can steel prices go? The idea formerly held, that there is a limit, must be abandoned in war time. The present market is affected by two war influences—the European, which began to exert a favourable influence nearly two years ago, and the American, which possibly has exerted an influence already, but at any rate is quite likely to exert an influence in future. With the steel trade so busy that it was unable to pay much attention to the prospect of a general railroad strike, it cannot be expected to devote much time to a study of the Steel Corporation's annual report, as just issued. Comment is made, however, on one outstanding feature of the Corporation's book-keeping; that in a year in which the earnings were more than double those of any previous year, not one dollar was appropriated from surplus; a unique for new construction. The new construction occurred, there being \$35,000,000 of expenditures chargeable to property account, but the portion that was not taken care of by depreciation on funds, etc., was left as an increase in the property account, while the book surplus was increased by more than \$100,000,000. In 1917, the expenditures were approximately the same, but they were chiefly by appropriations previously made from surplus earnings. This view taken is that this procedure represents a policy of deferring until the close of the war, or until the outlook for future years can be more definitely gauged, the adjustment of the various accounts. Such a principle is being followed by the majority of steel companies. They wish to have their accounts in the most flexible shape. The Steel Corporation's production last year of steel products for sale was 15,460,792 tons, while the shipments are reported at 15,542,88 tons, or 81,296 tons more, representing a reduction in stocks. Thus the railroad congestion cannot have caused much accumulation in November and December, though it is known that there was considerable accumulation in the two months following. The production represents substantially the Corporation's capacity. Estimate of the Corporation's shipments made by the writer month by month during the year range from 90 per cent in July to 106 per cent in October, the variations in tonnage being due to the usual variations in weather conditions, and at the close of the year the monthly percentages were found to average 101 per cent. At 50,000 tons capacity per day, and 309 working days, the tonnage would be 15,400,000 tons.

American Cotton.—The Galveston correspondent of the "Monitor" writes on March 26: "Broadening of spot demand for raw cotton and unsatisfactory conditions surrounding the new crop have been regarded as bullish factors in the Texas cotton market during the last week. As a result there has been a general upward tendency that has carried prices substantially higher than the close of the previous week. The threatened railroad strike and the resulting embargoes caused many spot buyers to withdraw from the market, but the total sales were encouraging, amounting to more than 20,000 bales, as compared with 15,745 bales last week and 15,125 bales for the corresponding week last year. The arming of American merchandise has had a stabilizing influence on the Texas markets. New crop preparations have been of greatest interest to the trade. Reports indicate that weather conditions have been unfavorable throughout the belt. Conditions are conspiring to reduce the acreage that will be planted to cotton, but it is not believed that this reduction of acreage will amount to more than 10 per cent. It is noticeable that the new crop positions are now stronger than the old crop months, and this shows that more interest is taken by the trade in the new crop indications than in the amount of old cotton that remains to be marketed. It is believed that there is still considerable cotton in the hands of the farmers and interior spot dealers, and that as soon as the shipping situation clears, much of this cotton will move into sight for foreign export. In the meantime the cotton mills in Texas and other southern states are heavy buyers."

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30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

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One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

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The above steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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EXILE GARAGE.

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275 VICTORIA ROAD.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences, and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to:
York Building, Tel. 1574.
HONGKONG, 30th Dec., 1916. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.** Agents.

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Hongkong to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:
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S.S. "ECUADOR"
S.S. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.
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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 4th MAY, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SATURDAY, 5th MAY, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,551.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th MAY, 1917.
The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, \$3, Return \$5.
FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE. SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted through by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
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Steamers. to sail.
"VONDEL" 18th May.
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NOTICE.

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2 CENTS PER PAGE
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Pedder Street, Telephone 1906.

TIDE TABLE.

From 30th Apr. to 6th May.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 30	10.15	4.15	Mon. 5	10.15	4.15
Tues. 1	10.15	4.15	Tues. 6	10.15	4.15
Wed. 2	10.15	4.15	Wed. 7	10.15	4.15
Thurs. 3	10.15	4.15	Thurs. 8	10.15	4.15
Fri. 4	10.15	4.15	Fri. 9	10.15	4.15
Sat. 5	10.15	4.15	Sat. 10	10.15	4.15
Sun. 6	10.15	4.15	Sun. 11	10.15	4.15

m morning. a afternoon.

THE ALEXANDRA CAVE.
Just arrived. Large Shipments of Goods.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SEIYO MARU."
From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on the 5th May, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 14th May, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 23rd May, 1917.
T. DAIGO, Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship.

"CARNARVONSHIRE."

From INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Owing to an outbreak of fire on board this vessel a general average contribution of 3 per cent. will be collected.

The general average bond will require to be signed and deposits made before countersignature of bills of lading can be given.

For further particulars apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents for

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

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THE ALEXANDRA CAVE.

Just arrived. Fresh Assorted Goods.

THE ALEXANDRA CAVE.

Just arrived. Fresh Assorted Goods.

THE ALEXANDRA CAVE.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., atate:—

Joined.
J. B. Thomson having been transferred from H. K. V. B. to H. K. V. C., is allotted Corps No. 2093 and posted to Engineer Company with effect from 3rd March, 1917.

Leave.
No 2083 Spr. F. T. Marques is granted leave for the duration of the War from 27th April, 1917.
No 1649 Sergt. D. Davies is granted leave for the duration of the War from 26th April, 1917.

Leave.
No 1638 Sergt. J. H. Lawrence is granted 1 month's leave from 27.4.17.

Leave.
No 1598 Sergt. K. de O. Longmire is granted 1 month's leave from 3.5.17.

Leave.
No 2059 Pte. J. W. Stackhouse is granted 1 month's leave from 30.4.17.

Leave.
No 1534 Gr. A. H. Carrok is granted 1 month's leave from 1.5.17.

Leave.
No 1841 Spr. C. W. Crown is granted 14 days' leave from 28.4.17.

Leave.
Bells need not be worn in walking out dress during the summer months, viz. 16th April to 15th November, but khaki jackets will be worn everywhere, and shirt sleeves are prohibited. Sticks or canes will be carried.

Punishment.
No 1493 Gr. G. Fisher and No 1885 Gr. J. E. Meyer have been awarded defaulters' drills in marching order (without ammunition) for neglect of duty as under:—No 1493 Gr. G. Fisher at Headquarters at 5.10 p.m. on 4th, 7th, 11th and 14th May; No 1885 Gr. J. E. Meyer at Headquarters at 5.10 p.m. on 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th May.

Promotions.
To be Corporals.—No. 1245 2nd Cpl. W. J. Eldridge; No.

POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P., atate:—

Medical Exemption.
The Police Surgeon has seen as follows:—The Supt.—2 p.m. to 6 p.m. week day, except Saturday. The Assistant Surgeon—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on any day.

Company Parade.
Monday, May 7.—No. 2 p.m. Tuesday, May 8.—No. 2 p.m. Wednesday, May 9.—No. 2 p.m. Thursday, May 10.—No. 2 p.m. Friday, May 11.—No. 2 p.m. Saturday, May 12.—No. 2 p.m.

Parades.
Monday 7th instant.—5.10 p.m. Left, Right Sections M. G. Co. Scouts Coy. and Civil Service Coy. outside Courts of Justice under unit Commanders and proceeded by car to Polo Ground; 5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.; 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps Edcombe, Grimes and Edmonds; 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belohers Battery.

Parades.
Tuesday 8th instant.—7.30 a.m. Belohers 6" Section at Belohers Battery; 5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables and Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters; 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belohers Battery; 5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class at Happy Valley.

Parades.
Wednesday 9th instant.—5.15 p.m. Belohers 6" Section, Left, Centre, Right Sections M. G. Co. Scouts Coy. and Civil Service Coy. at Headquarters for lecture by Captain G. E. Stewart, H. K. V. C., on "Mockery" instruction. A note book and pencil to be brought by every member attending; 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

Parades.
Thursday 10th instant.—5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables; 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belohers Battery.

Parades.
Friday, 11th May.—7.30 a.m. Belohers 6" Section at Belohers Battery; 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground, C.S.M. Wicheil, Corps. Grimes and Edcombe will attend; 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre, and Artillery Battery at Belohers Battery.

Parades.
On duty 13th instant, Right Section M. G. Company; 15th, Scouts Company; 15th, Scouts Company; 16th, Civil Service Company; 17th, Centre Section M. G. Company; 18th, Right Section M. G. Company; 19th, Scouts Company.

Parades.
Ordinary Officer from 13th 19th instant, Lieut. Kennett.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Dagfin, Nor., at 8.28, Thorne, 3rd.

Salon, 28th Apr. Rice—T. C. Foote, Cal., at 8.59, Miyoko, 3rd.

Hallow, 1st May, Gen. Chinan.

Seiyu M. Jap., at 4.71, Taka, 3rd.

Mo, 27th Apr., Gen.—T. K. K. Taka M. Jap., at 4.77, Kusa, 3rd.

Keeling, 30th Apr., Coal—M. Hainchang, Cal., at 1.28, Munro, May, Bangkok, 24th Apr., R. Chinese.

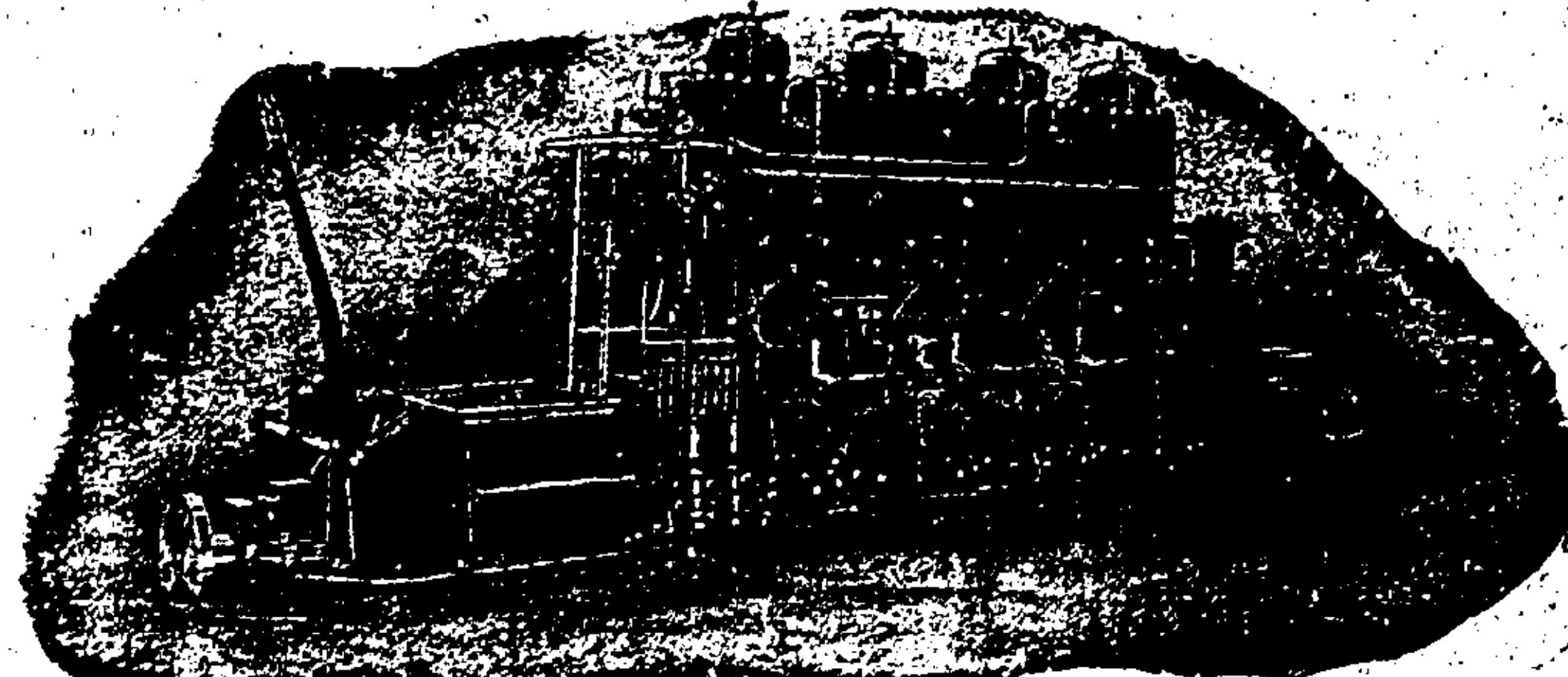
Detail.

On duty 13th instant, Right Section M. G. Company; 15th, Scouts Company; 15th, Scouts Company; 16th, Civil Service Company; 17th, Centre Section M. G. Company; 18th, Right Section M. G. Company; 19th, Scouts Company.

Ordinary Officer from 13th 19th instant, Lieut. Kennett.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	TYPE OF DOCK OR SLIP	SIZE OF TIDE	
					SPRING	NEAP
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	{ 40' top 10' bottom }	20'	GRANITE	16'	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	575'		12'		14'	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	575'	10' 6"	12'	GRANITE	14'	
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	575'	10'	12'	GRANITE	14'	
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	575'	10'	12'	GRANITE	14'	
TAI-KO-LO-SUI						
Communication Dock	425'	10'	12'	GRANITE	14'	
ANKERAGE	425'	10'	12'	GRANITE	14'	
Water Dock	425'	10'	12'	GRANITE	14'	
Emergency Dock	425'	10'	12'	GRANITE	14'	



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CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

FORMAL INAUGURATION AT PUBLIC MEETING LAST NIGHT.

THE HON. MR. HOLYOAK AND THE HON. MR. POLLOCK
ON NEEDED REFORMS.

By the unanimous vote of a large and representative public meeting, the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong was formally inaugurated last evening. The gathering was held in the Theatre Royal, and the proceedings were marked by the utmost enthusiasm. A week previously, the public expressed its opinion on the question of the exclusion of Germans from the Colony for a prescribed period after the war, and advantage was taken of the prevailing interest in affairs of local importance to launch the Association. There were many prominent professional and business men in the audience, and complete unanimity was manifested as to the desirability of forming the new body. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak was voted to the chair, and he was supported on the platform by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. A. S. D. Cousland.

Mr. Holyoak's Speech.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak first reminded the audience that the forms of membership could be filled up and placed in a ballot box at the door upon leaving. A speech was made by the Prime Minister last week, he continued, which amply justified the calling of that meeting, and he proposed to quote very briefly from that speech, which was made at the memorable Guild Hall meeting. Referring to the lessons the war had taught financiers, manufacturers, soldiers and sailors, the Premier had said: "This great world convulsion has altered their ideas about trade and pursuits and the future of the country depends upon how much politicians have learned." (Cheers.) "I have heard politicians who think that when the war is over, the same old machinery will be re-established."

struction begins I hope, trust and pray that we are not to dive into the pigeon holes of any party for dust-laden precedents and programmes." (Applause.) "Let us think out the best methods for ourselves in face of the searching facts, of which we knew nothing before the war. We are a thousand years older and wiser since the war and the experience of generations has been crowded into just a few winters, and we should be unworthy of the great destiny to which Providence has called this generation if we threw away all that for the sake of formulas framed before the flood." (Applause.) "Things cannot remain where they were. It may be said that the shadowy character of the relations between us and the Dominions and the great territories of the East have produced this real cohesion. That was all very well before they made great sacrifices. They have now established claims to a real partnership. Henceforth effective consultation must be on the basis of co-operation. If our action brings them into trouble, as it has, and it costs them millions of precious lives, they must henceforth be consulted before we act." (Applause.) "Methods must be carefully considered. A great war is not the best time for thinking out perhaps new constitutions, but our counsels and our Empire must be a reality." (Applause.)

Now gentlemen, Mr. Holyoak proceeded, those are the considered words of one of the greatest Prime Ministers that Great Britain has ever had. They are the products of the war and of the age. And they show already how far we have travelled on the basis of development. He says that we cannot go back to the things that were before the war, and that is precisely why we are gathered here this afternoon, to form our own Association called

of business men, and at last the responsible Government of Great Britain has realised this point in a way it has never done before. And I would remind you that at the very outset of the war the Prime Minister and his Government had the wisdom to call into consultation the greatest financial and business brains which our Empire had within its call, within the precincts of London, and as a result of that consultation the moratorium was declared, which restored order out of chaos throughout Great Britain. He alone called together the heads of the great railway organisations throughout Great Britain, and as a result of their deliberations and assistance we placed, within a few hours, no less than 30,000 men upon the shores of France. This action was followed by the appointment of business heads for the control of our munitions departments and so on as the war developed. The call for the business brains of our Empire has gone forth and men have been found for the needs. And as a result of that I believe we have reached a point from which we shall never recede, that the old days of rusty party politics to a large extent have gone, and perhaps as the result of this war we shall see an Empire welded solidly together and represented by a business Government and Parliament. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, no one realises more than we do, who are calling for constitutional reform in Hongkong, that it is not the moment to press our claim to its ultimate issue. Even the Prime Minister himself claims that it is not the moment, but in the course of his speech he gives utterance to the point, in a most definite and clear form, that the voice of the great Colonial dependencies of the Empire must be consulted, and will be consulted in any part of the policy of the Empire which vitally affects them. (Applause.) And although this is but a small Crown Colony, the things which we have done in this war are not wholly unworthy of us, and we think we have a right to say that as a result of these efforts, and as a result of many years large military contributions, we have a right to be heard in the councils of the Empire even though our voice be small. (Applause.) I do believe that as a result of this war, we are likely to see the day when

in Great Britain, and the Parliament will be made into a sort of federated Parliament, to which every Colony will send its representative, and I for one do not see why there should not be a Member of Parliament for Hongkong. (Applause.) There are plenty of men who have gone Home, amongst the great men who have been referred to, who are capable of ably representing us already, and there will be great men in the future who could amply protect any required need in connection with the Colony. (Applause.) Briefly, gentlemen, what we are advocating for at the moment is the right, and I pledge my word that we shall push the issue as soon as the time comes, of greater representation of the public, in the first place, on the Legislative Council. (Applause.) As the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, although my experience has been but short, I can tell you that it is disheartening in the extreme to go to the Council well knowing that the issue which you may propose for the good of the Colony as it is conceived by your representative—and I claim he will not be fool enough to go there and represent it if he was not practically sure of public feeling behind him—will be turned down by the Official majority which says definitely, "Your way is barred and you cannot get beyond it." (A voice.—Shame.) But it is due perhaps to a certain extent to you, and I do so because His Excellency thinks I have not made my point clear, and above all I desire to be fair and just, to explain briefly that when an unofficial proposal is turned down by the Official majority, that the entire papers connected therewith and every article in the papers associated with it, are sent home for the consideration of the Secretary of State, and I say this in fairness to His Excellency, who, I am perfectly certain, does not attempt in any way to colour the impression which they might convey. We might be asked, and I have been asked personally, what would be the franchise for such representation—for such increased representation on the Legislative Council—and possibly the Executive Council later. Although that is a matter for further consideration, I think we are agreed that the only basis upon which the franchise for such representation can be based is public opinion. (Applause.)

as occur year by year, of necessity. In the second place this Association is formed, or we hope it will be formed, with the desire, at the present moment of obtaining increased representation in Council which deals with questions affecting the Colonies as a whole, and this Colony in particular. Already on the Imperial Council Mr. C. H. Ross, who at one time was head of Jardine, Matheson and Co. here, is acting as our representative at the request of the Chamber of Commerce; but I think we ought to go further than that and either appoint him representative of the entire Colony or seek somebody else to do so. (Applause.) Because there are questions wider even than the Chamber of Commerce, although I do believe that that body does faithfully and honestly represent the majority of the business opinion in the Colony, and I am perfectly certain its advice is given in questions of this nature in a disinterested manner, and with the desire to serve the Colony as a whole. (Applause.) And in the third place, we desire to form this Association in order that it may keep a vigilant eye upon all matters of local interest. (Hear, hear.) And, in a word, when such questions come up in Council as recently came up in connection with the Hospital administration, the support of such an Association will be of inestimable value to the representative, whether he be the representative of the Chamber of Commerce or the Justices of the Peace, who is advocating reform. And I go further and say that any question which arises in connection not only with Hospital reform, or Sanitary reform, or Street improvements, or anything of that nature, that it is our desire to call such a meeting as this together to obtain your views upon the matter, and go to the Council backed by the united vote of such a meeting, and I am perfectly certain that any recommendation would go a great deal further than it has done in the past. (Applause.) The voice of public opinion is one that is perhaps difficult to arouse, but once it has been aroused the value of it cannot possibly be over-estimated, and it will very likely produce reforms which would not be got by any other way. Now, gentlemen, the advantages of a combined public opinion were so clearly indicated last week in connection with the question of the exclusion of Germans from the Colony, that they were so

clearly shown that it cannot possibly henceforth be said that there is no public opinion nor public voice in Hongkong. (Applause.) And, given the time and the hour, I believe that it will be called forth just as forcibly as it was this day last week. (Applause.) The vital principle which we wish to lay down most definitely is this, that every department in connection with the Government is here for the public interest. (Applause.) That is a point which needs most clearly recognising. We know well that magnificent service has been rendered by the heads of departments in the past, and that they are well managed to-day, but there must be some cleavage from time to time, and there must be occasions when the public does not see eye to eye with the Government, and when we think more can be done. Then it is that the Reform Association will come into force and you will be asked to proclaim your voice as to whether you think things are right or not. (Applause.) We shall ask later, when the time comes, for a larger control in things which most vitally affect us. And although we do not seek and shall not seek to interfere in any question of Imperial welfare, and would not presume to do so, we do say that upon the lines of municipal control we are entitled to a voice. (Applause.) It would be idle to say that every department in this Government is run as ably as it can be, and there is little doubt that lessons can be learned from the model Settlement in Shanghai, which is entirely under business control, which could be adapted to this Colony. (Applause.) And when questions are asked in connection with grievances which the public have, we are determined not to have them turned down by an Official majority with an answer which is really no answer at all to the question put. (Applause.) I will now call upon the Hon. Mr. Pollock to address you. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. Pollock's Speech.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock having expressed his pleasure at addressing the assembly on the inauguration of the Association with proper rules and regulations said that it had required some control of himself to refrain from bringing forward a proposal to bring the Association into existence.

felt, and he thought that even the most enthusiastic would feel the same that the questions connected with the great war—that was raging should come first and that was why, though it had gone against the grain, he felt that it was only right and proper that there should be a delay interposed between the rejection of the petition and once again pressing either the Secretary of State or the British House of Commons upon the question of greater representation of the public on the Councils of the Colony. He thought that time had proved the wisdom of the course because at the present moment they found themselves in the position that the constitutional reform could be successfully launched with great weight of public feeling behind it. (Hear, hear.) In dealing with the matter now they were taking the tide at the flood and they believed that the destiny of this Association would be a forward one now and that they would be able by the aid of this body of men to accomplish things for the good of the Colony which they all loved so much. (Applause.) There were practically three aims and objects in connection with the body and the first two aims they could put into operation practically at once. The first of these was to promote as far they could, everything which was of municipal interest and importance. Another aim was to press on the Home authorities the claims of Hongkong to be represented on any Imperial Council or Association to be formed and also to express their views now upon post-war trade policy. The third object was to increase representation on the Councils of the Colony, but to that he would refer later. With regard to the first two aims he thought with the Chairman that that body would have considerable weight in any important municipal matter, and if that had been the sole object of the Association it would have fully justified their bringing it into existence. Dealing with the question of pressing upon the Home Authorities the claims of Hongkong to be represented on any Imperial Council or Association to be formed, the speaker said that they had now in support of representation no less than a powerful claim, the fact that Hongkong had been a free port for a period of years, they were so clearly shown that it cannot possibly henceforth be said that there is no public opinion nor public voice in Hongkong. (Applause.) And, given the time and the hour, I believe that it will be called forth just as forcibly as it was this day last week. (Applause.) The vital principle which we wish to lay down most definitely is this, that every department in connection with the Government is here for the public interest. (Applause.) That is a point which needs most clearly recognising. We know well that magnificent service has been rendered by the heads of departments in the past, and that they are well managed to-day, but there must be some cleavage from time to time, and there must be occasions when the public does not see eye to eye with the Government, and when we think more can be done. Then it is that the Reform Association will come into force and you will be asked to proclaim your voice as to whether you think things are right or not. (Applause.) We shall ask later, when the time comes, for a larger control in things which most vitally affect us. And although we do not seek and shall not seek to interfere in any question of Imperial welfare, and would not presume to do so, we do say that upon the lines of municipal control we are entitled to a voice. (Applause.) It would be idle to say that every department in this Government is run as ably as it can be, and there is little doubt that lessons can be learned from the model Settlement in Shanghai, which is entirely under business control, which could be adapted to this Colony. (Applause.) And when questions are asked in connection with grievances which the public have, we are determined not to have them turned down by an Official majority with an answer which is really no answer at all to the question put. (Applause.) I will now call upon the Hon. Mr. Pollock to address you. (Loud applause.)

(Continued on page 2.)



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NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
and FRIDAY, the 9th, 10th
and 11th, May, 1917,
commencing each day at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

A Large Quantity of Burroughs
& Wellcome's Tablets (varied
assortment), Kelp's Malt &
Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Byno
Preparations, Patent Medicines,
Hair Oil, Dyes, etc., etc.

Also
A Large Quantity of French
and American Perfumes and
Soap.

N.B. The above sale offers an
unique opportunity to hospitals
and private dispensaries, as the
goods are in fine condition and
are only being sold owing to the
labels being slightly stained by
water.

On view from Monday, the
7th May, 1917.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquidators
of Messrs. Jensen & Co.,
in pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government, to sell
by public auction at 12 o'clock
(NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st
day of July, 1917, at his sales
rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at
The Peak, Hongkong and being
Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground
and premises known as
"Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated
near Mount Gough in the Colony
of Hongkong with an area of
124,032 square feet and registered
in the Land Office as Rural
Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the un-
expired residue of a term of 75
years created therein by an
indenture of Crown Lease dated
the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is
\$85.10.

The further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. Wilkinson & Giff,
Solicitors for the Liquidators or
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS,
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA-BORNEO
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH YEAR-
LY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Com-
pany will be held at the Com-
pany's Office, St. George's Build-
ing at 11 a.m. on FRIDAY, the
18th May, 1917, to receive a
Statement of Accounts to the
31st December, 1916, and the
Report of the General Manager
and Consulting Committee, and
to elect a Consulting Committee
and Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 5th May, to the 18th
May, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO
CO., LTD.
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 224 & 125.

TELEGRAMS.

[Editor's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Germans Claim 400 Prisoners.

London, May 2.
A wireless German official message says: The English
advances westward of Lens, near Monchy and Fontaine
failed. We repulsed the French at Crœy on the Aisne.
There was artillery intensity on the whole front. We repul-
sed French thrusts at Chemin-des-Dames Ridge and during
the fighting in Champagne on April 30 we made prisoners
of over 400. The enemy yesterday lost fourteen aeroplanes.

The War in the Air.

London, May 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We drove off
a raid northward of Arleux-en-Gobelle. There was active
reciprocal artillery fire to the north of the Scarpe, in the
neighbourhood of Ypres. Ten German aeroplanes were
brought down on Tuesday and six were driven down, a
seventh being shot down. Four of our machines are missing.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, May 2.
A German official wireless message says:—We
repulsed, with heavy losses, Russian attacks to the
north of Oltar Valley. Fighting continues as the Cerna
bend and the west bank of the Vardar.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

London, May 2.
Mr. Bonar Law, in his Budget speech, said the estimated
expenditure of the current year is £2,290,381,000. The
entry of America has altered the financial situation. America
would help us to the extent of her abilities with the financial
burdens of the Allies. Mr. Bonar Law hoped that the four-
hundred millions to the Allies put down for the current year
would consequently not be required.

The revenue for the year it is estimated will amount to
£238,600,000, leaving £1,651,781,000 to be covered by loan.
Mr. Bonar Law, concluding, declared: "Want of more will
not prevent us winning victory for we could hold out longer
than the enemy." (Loud cheers).

MESOPOTAMIAN AND EGYPTIAN FRONTS.

London, May 2.
An official message from Mesopotamia states that General
Maude on Monday attacked the 13th Turkish Army Corps
which was strongly entrenched on both banks of the Shatt el
Adhaim and took the enemy by surprise. The first two lines,
including a fortified village, were rapidly and irresistibly
stormed. A strong counter-attack lost us the village, but
it was speedily regained. The enemy was driven back to
the Jebelhamrin Hills and 859, including a Regimental
Commander, were made prisoners.

An official message from Egypt says: Our artillery in
the neighbourhood of Gaza dispersed working parties, put
two guns out of action and blew up an ammunition dump.

FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

London, May 2.
The Press Bureau states that Lord Devonport restricts
the use of maize, barley and oats to seed or human and
animal food, and tapioca, sago, manioc and arrowroot to
human food.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

London, May 2.
The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for the week
were 2,716 and the sailings 2,690. Thirty-eight vessels of
over 1,600 tons and thirteen vessels under that tonnage
were sunk. Twenty-four were unsuccessfully attacked.
Eight fishing vessels were sunk.
An Italian Naval communiqué states that during the
week ending 29th April 627 ships arrived, and 32 left Italy.
Three Italian steamers and seven sailing vessels were sunk.
One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

SHIP SUNK BY SEAPLANE.

London, May 3.
The Admiralty announces that the British steamship
Gena was sunk on Tuesday by a torpedo discharging from
a German seaplane, off Aldeburgh. All were saved. The
gunfire from the Gena brought down another seaplane as-
sociated with the attack and the occupants were made
prisoners.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

London, May 3.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies has issued a state-
ment respecting the work of the Imperial War Conference
which is now approaching the end of its labours, together
with some resolutions.

It states that some matters are most confidential in
character, at present and that the publication of the resolu-
tions and debates on the subjects will probably not be pos-
sible until after the war. It records that the Conference's
decision is unanimous in respect to the resolutions which
can now be published and on no occasion was it necessary
to divide or to withdraw a motion because agreement could
not be reached. The statement comments on a few of the
resolutions and notes that in moving a resolution
of thanks to the Secretary of State for the Colonies
as chairman, Sir R. L. Borden paid a touching tribute to the
late Brigadier Walter Long, who had fallen in the country's
service. He and other speakers expressed gratification at
the presence at the Conference of the son of the statesman
who had done so much to promote the idea of Imperial
unity, the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

The resolutions recommend the appointment as early as
possible of an expert committee representing the United
Kingdom, the Dominions, and the Indian Military Authorities
to consider the various patterns of military stores and
equipment which are being used with a view to selecting
standard patterns for general adoption as far as the special
circumstances of each country will permit. That the ordi-
nance and personnel of the Empire's military organisations
should be trained by the same methods and principles. That
Ordinance officers from all parts of the Empire should be
attached for adequate periods to the Imperial Ordnance
Department. That the Admiralty be requested to work out
immediately after the war the most effective scheme for
Empire naval defence for consideration and that the Govern-
ments should be summoned to a conference with the
Admiralty's recommendations regarding the Empire's future.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 4th May, 1917.

"LOVE'S FRAILTY" (Pathe Color)

Pathe's Exclusive Feature Photo,
Featuring Mlle Robinne.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE, THE GREAT WAR.

"L'KO FLIRTING A LA CARTE"
"L'KO CURSE OF WORK."

MONDAY, 7th May, 1917.

MARY PICKFORD in the Great Paramount Film

"RAGS."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coziest Theatre in Hongkong.

FRIDAY, 4th & SATURDAY, 5th MAY.

"A GREAT SENSATIONAL FILM"

IN 5 PARTS.

Featuring:— MARY PICKFORD. And COMICS.

6th, 7th & 8th MAY.

"THE FLOWER GIRL."

(A Beautiful Coloured Film, in 3 parts).

"THE SPY" (in 3 parts).

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

2nd, 3rd & 4th MAY.

Showing:— A Powerful Drama

"SENTENCED FOR LIFE."

IN 4 PARTS.

and COMICS.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the TWENTY-
EIGHTH ORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING will be held
at the Company's Offices, St.
George's Buildings, on SATUR-
DAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12
o'clock NOON, for the purpose
of presenting the Report of the
Directors together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 28th Febru-
ary 1917, and electing Directors
and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 2nd April, to the 15th
May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of
Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Hongkong, 17th April, 1917.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
TION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH
ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Company will
be held at the Offices of the Gen-
eral Managers, Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., 115 Queen
Road, Hongkong, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 9th of May, at NOON
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors, passing
the Accounts, and electing Direc-
tors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from 2nd May to the 23rd May,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1917.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during
the absence of the Under-
signed from the Colony, Mr.
C. H. P. HAY will perform the
duties of the General Manager
of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917.

UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the
absence of the Under-
signed from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P.
HAY will perform the duties of the
General Manager of the
Society.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the
absence of the Under-
signed from the Colony, Mr.
C. H. P. HAY will perform the
duties of the General Manager of the
Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George W. ...
Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria
Hong Kong.